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of work. The very nature of the teaching of English is such that there must be less uniformity of method and even of course of study than in the teaching of any other subject.

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MODERN LITERATURE FOR HIGH-SCHOOL USE

The Illinois Association of Teachers of English, at its meeting last week, instructed its delegates to the National Council to bring to attention the matter of current literature suitable for high-school use. There are two things we should like to see the Council do:

1. To include in its list for class reading, study, or whatever you choose to call it, some books of the last ten years. Our present custom of using only old books in the classroom leaves the pupil with no acquaintance with the literature of the present day, from which he is sure to choose his reading after graduation.

2. To appoint a committee to compile a list of comparatively recent books suitable for home reading by the pupils. All of us feel the need of such a list, but few of us feel that, unaided, we are able to choose intelligently or even safely. Through such a committee, this Council could frame a very satisfactory list.

We hope that, in spite of the many problems pressing for solution, it will not be found impossible to make at least a beginning in this direction.

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UNIFORM GRAMMATICAL NOMENCLATURE

In the November number of the *School Review*, in my paper in the "Symposium on Grammatical Nomenclature," I expressed the opinion that our committee should go ahead and present a report at the St. Louis meeting of the Department of Superintendence. I ought to explain that that article was written last March. At that time I supposed that the National Education Association would make an appropriation for the use of its committee, to the end that we might meet and carry out the terms of our commission. No such appropriation was forthcoming, and our committee has not had a meeting. What work we have done has been done by correspondence.

Furthermore, since the article was written our committee has been